

POETRY.

From the Whistling Gales.

WHY WON'T THE GIRLS CONSENT?

In answer to "Why don't the Men propose?"

Why won't the girls consent, dear Bob?

Why won't the girls consent?

With swimming eyes I've knelt and prayed,

But still they won't relent;

It is no fault of mine, dear Bob—

On matrimony bent,

I've tried a score of girls or more,

But still they won't consent,

I've tried five dozen my best, dear Bob—

To get myself a wife;

So often has my heart been ached!

It now is like a squall;

Sometimes a gay and dashing fellow,

On matrimony intent;

William and black oil I propose—

But then she won't consent.

I've put myself to mortal trials—

I joined the "City Blues!"

I scoured my sword, and boasted how

I'd fight the "Paris Yards!"

I've pictured to them how I'd feel

Reclining in my tent—

So far from here—the forever—

But still they won't consent.

I drew aside my books, and kept

Most gloriously aloof;

For I was told the girls preferred

A gay and dashing fellow;

My campaign bill at Major Pea's

Just paid the major's rent;

But who no heart was worn'd but mine—

The girls would not consent.

The other night at Mrs. Moore's,

Mrs. Ann Letitia Vale

Said I "will take"—I dropped my plate,

And fell myself grown pale;

I really thought I should be blist,

That Ann would now relent;

But not twas only when she'd take—

The girl would not consent.

Oh! what is to be done, dear Bob?

What, what shall be my fate?

I have but little time to lose—

I'm almost twenty-eight;

If I had any ground for hope,

I'd try and feel content;

Why won't the girls consent, dear Bob?

Why won't the girls consent?

WILL HOWARD.

Variety.

TENNESSEE SILENTES. "A daring Tennessee, with a blanket tied around him, and a hat with a brim of enormous breadth which seemed to be fighting 'tis his own hook, destined to raise his right over the back of earth and fire, in safety to his person, like his more weary fellow soldiers, chose to spring, every time he fired, upon the breastwork, where, balancing himself, he would bring his rifle to his cheek, throw back his broad brim, take sight and fire, while the enemy were advancing to the attack as deliberately as though shooting at a herd of deer, then leaping down on the inner side, he would reload mount the work, cock his beaver, take aim, and crack again. 'This he did,' said an English officer, who was taken prisoner by him, and who laughingly related it as a good anecdote to captain D., my informant above alluded to, 'five times in rapid succession, as I advanced at the head of my company; and though the grape whistled through the hair over our heads, for the life of me I could not help smiling at his grotesque demi-savage, demi-quaker figure, as he threw back the broad flap of his cap to obtain a fair sight—deliberately raised his rifle—shut his left eye, and blazed away at us. I verily believe he brought down one of my men at every shot.'

"As the British reluctantly advanced, though columns fell like the tall grain before the sickle at the fire of the Americans, this same officer approached at the head of his brave comrades, amid the rolling fire of musketry from the lines of his unseen foes, undaunted and untouched. 'Advance my men!' he shouted, as he reached the edge of the *fouze*—follow me! and, sword in hand, he leaped the ditch, and turning, amid the roar and flame of a hundred muskets, beheld to his surprise but a single man of his company upon his feet—more than fifty brave fellows, whom he had so gallantly led on to the attack, had been shot down. As he was about to leap back, from his dangerous situation, his sword was snatched in his grasp by a rifle ball, and at the same instant the daring Tennessee sprang upon the parapet, calmly observing, 'Surrender, stranger, or I may perforate ye!' (Gagrin!) and the officer, at the close of the retort, I was compelled to despatch the bold fellow my misjudged sword, and pass over into the American lines."—South West.

MEMOIRS OF THE TERM "PROTESTANT." The name of Protestant took its rise from the following circumstance. At a diet of the prince of the empire, held at Spire in Germany, in the year 1529, it was decreed by the majority there present, "that in those places where the edict of Worms had been received, it would be lawful for no one to change his religion; that in those places where the new religion, i.e. the Lutheran, was exercised, it should be maintained till the meeting of the council, if the ecclesiastical power could not be restored without danger of disturbing the public peace; but that the mass should not be abolished, nor the Catholics hindered from the free exercise of their religion, nor any one of them allowed to embrace Lutheranism; that the Separatists should be banished the empire; that the Anabaptists should be punished with death; and that no preachers should explain the gospel in any other sense than that was approved by the church." Six persons of the empire entered their protest against this decree, viz. John elector of Saxony; George margrave of Brandenburg; Ernest and Francis, dukes of Brunswick and Lüneburg; Philip landgrave of Hesse; and Wolfgang, prince of Anhalt; to these were joined the following free cities of Germany, viz. Strasbourg, Nuremberg, Ulm, Constance, Landau, Mainz, Kämper, Neulengen, Heilbronn, Esslingen, Innsbruck, St. Gall, Wiesenburg, and Windisch; and from this protest the Lutherans first obtained the name of Protestants, which was afterwards given in common to all who separated themselves from the tyrannical and wicked practices of the church of Rome.

**CASE OF THE INDIAN SOUTHERN IN FLORIDA—
SOLD OF THE WAR.** The *Democratic American* gives the following particulars of the case of the Indians disturbances in Florida, contained in a letter from Tallahassee.

It appears the Seminoles, by the treaty of May 1832, agreed to relinquish the present territories at Tampa to the prairies of Arkansas.—The three years expired in May last, but as the Indians showed no disposition to move, it was judged expedient by the officer entrusted with their removal to give them six months longer to prepare for their journey. By the treaty the cattle and horses were to be surrendered and paid for. Accordingly the Indian agent advertised the Indians to bring them in to be sold on the days of Dec. 1st and Dec. 14th, Charles, the head chief, assented to the measure; but others determined to die, arms in hand, on the soil of their forefathers. Hicca, the successor of Neha Mathis, had been shot some time since for too great subserviency to the white men. Nine warriors now entered the Council, and discharged nine bullets in the heart of Charles, his successor, for the same cause. Little, appointed in his place is determined to take no step for his removal. The settlers in that neighborhood are chiefly herdsmen, whose cattle graze in the pine woods. Nussevile, where their women and children are collected, is 25 miles from Tallahassee, in the mail route thence to St. Augustine.—Castiment Banks, of Camp Krieg, where 5 companies of the U. S. troops are, not however 1500 in number, 60 miles south of this, near Orange lake on the banks of the Oklawaha, the principal tributary of the St. Johns. Pensacola, where Indians had been sent for reinforcement, is one hundred miles distant from this. The militia, or volunteers, are mounted, and armed to the teeth—Each having a pair of pistols and double-barrelled gun, and a rifle between every two. The horses are of various kinds, some prancing steeds, some small Indian ponies or mules. The men are good marksmen, but totally disengaged with mathematics. Middle Florida would furnish 900. The whole force numbered well, it is thought, amount to 900 men. The Seminoles remain 2000 warriors, including the negro mixture.

INTERESTING IN-standards—New experiment.—Jacob C. Hason, a medical student, of south Berwick, Maine, has published an account of a most singular experiment, tried by him in August last. It seems he had imbibed the opinion, that during a protracted fit of intoxication, the blood must be strongly impregnated with alcohol, and a favorable opportunity soon occurred for testing the truth of his conjecture. Ahabilis and confirmed drunks had come staggering into the office of the physician with whom Mr. H. was a student—his whole system had been saturated with rum for a fortnight without cessation: during this time he had taken little food, and had swallowed two gallons of rum in the course of the previous five days. Mr. H. remarked that there was some danger of his perishing by spontaneous combustion, and advised to him that he might derive considerable benefit from being bled, giving it as his opinion that the blood was much encumbered with alcohol, and that he could ignite it. The patient requested to be bled, and the operation was immediately performed. From the odor which was perceptible to all present the moment the fluid followed the lancet, it was evident that it consisted of a mixture of blood and alcohol. A pint bottle filled with this fluid was handed to one of the spectators—he ignited a match, and on bringing it in contact with the contents of the bowl, a conflagration immediately ensued, burning with a blue flame for the space of twenty-five or thirty seconds.

"How very lovely you look!" said gallant cavalier to a *beautiful* dame, as a recent fancy fair.—The lady smiled and responded, and replied as she twirled and twisted her jewels, so that the light might shine filly upon them, "Oh yes! I assure you I've got on thirty thousand dollars!" And so she had, and was fairly worth that sum.

VASITY.—A valiant and勇敢 fellow in a neighboring state, being appointed Corporal in a military company, fell very proud of his station. He went home displaying with a sense of newly acquired dignity and oding his wife out of the room where she was conversing with some less exalted companions, telling them that he could pay for it. The patient requested to be bled, and the operation was immediately performed. From the odor which was perceptible to all present the moment the fluid followed the lancet, it was evident that it consisted of a mixture of blood and alcohol. A pint bottle filled with this fluid was handed to one of the spectators—he ignited a match, and on bringing it in contact with the contents of the bowl, a conflagration immediately ensued, burning with a blue flame for the space of twenty-five or thirty seconds.

NOTICE.
M' CONNELL & BURT.

HEREBY give notice, that all persons indebted to them by note or book account must make immediate payment or they will be SUED. And all persons having unsatisfied business with them, are requested to call and adjust the same previous to the 1st day of March next, or before which time, they expect to close their books.

Rutland, Feb. 6, 1836.

To whom it may concern.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has given his son William his time from and after this date; and that he is at full liberty to bargain and contract for himself, and receive his own wages; therefore all persons will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

STAFFORD HINCKLEY

Rutland, Jan. 26, 1836.

BLANK BOOKS.

A LARGE assortment of all kinds of Blank Work, well bound and good paper, will always be found at the Rutland Book Store.

W. FAY.

New Establishment.

AT CHIPMAN'S POINT, OXFORD, Vt.

ITHE subscriber is now opening a very large and general assortment of GOODS, at the new Brick Store, a few rods north of W. Chapman & Co.'s Stone Store, which is open for sale for cash, at all kinds of country prices, or on approved credit. Having purchased the most of his goods at auction and by the package, and being situated on the lake shore, where he is at a very trifling expense in getting his Goods from Market—he feels a confidence in saying that he will sell Goods as low, or lower than any merchant in the State. He would wish his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves. Sizing and Forwarding promptly attended to, and done on the lowest terms.

N. B. The highest price paid for Sheep.

J. M'EWAN.

Oxford, Oct. 19, 1835.

465.

GREAT AMERICAN WORK.
ILLUSTRATED WITH THREE AND FOURHUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC
AND USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

SO numerous are the productions of the press, in this period of cheap literature, that an individual who proposes to make an addition to them, should be well convinced that the wants of the community are such as require it. But every class requires a book adapted to itself, and that books should contain such matter as will convey new and interesting information, not speculative and useless description, which only regards the acquisition of mere solid attainments. Practical and useful knowledge, adapted to the necessities of society, will always find market, and be sought after with an avidity proportionate to its estimate and importance. The thirst for knowledge, which so highly distinguishes the present period, should be fed with material satisfaction, and it is a cheering reflection that the door is so widely thrown open, that none are so poor as to be deprived. The success that has attended the dissemination of the *Peony Magazine*, has induced the proprietors to issue this prospectus, for the publication of the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL KNOWLEDGE*, and it is hoped that its merits will entice us to confine it to a liberal share of public patronage, without encroaching on the interests of others, or in underrating the merits which many of them undoubtedly possess. The Editor will take a general range through the field of science.

The *IMPROVED READER*, in regard to this volume, we think but it deserves commendation as a highly valuable auxiliary to an attentive parent or master, well calculated to familiarize the labor of teaching, and to engage the interest, as well as promote the progress of young children. It is compiled in a great measure, upon a new plan, having the excellent advantage of compelling both teacher and pupil to a more active exercise of the mind, than is required in many books for reading. It is the introduction and outline of a series of school books.

[*Annotations on Education.*]

A writer in the *Christian Register*, in a notice of this work remarks as follows: "That excellent title work the best perhaps of its kind, in the English language."

THE IMPROVED READER.—This is intended as

a book for children. This little book is one of the most ingenious improvements in this branch of education, that has hitherto been recorded in our journal."

[*Annotations on Education.*]

A writer in the *Christian Register*, in a notice of this work remarks as follows: "That excellent title work the best perhaps of its kind, in the English language."

THE IMPROVED READER.—This is intended as

a book for children. This little book is one of the most ingenious improvements in this branch of education, that has hitherto been recorded in our journal."

[*Annotations on Education.*]

A writer in the *Christian Register*, in a notice of this work remarks as follows: "That excellent title work the best perhaps of its kind, in the English language."

THE IMPROVED READER.—This is intended as

a book for children. This little book is one of the most ingenious improvements in this branch of education, that has hitherto been recorded in our journal."

[*Annotations on Education.*]

A writer in the *Christian Register*, in a notice of this work remarks as follows: "That excellent title work the best perhaps of its kind, in the English language."

THE IMPROVED READER.—This is intended as

a book for children. This little book is one of the most ingenious improvements in this branch of education, that has hitherto been recorded in our journal."

[*Annotations on Education.*]

A writer in the *Christian Register*, in a notice of this work remarks as follows: "That excellent title work the best perhaps of its kind, in the English language."

THE IMPROVED READER.—This is intended as

a book for children. This little book is one of the most ingenious improvements in this branch of education, that has hitherto been recorded in our journal."

[*Annotations on Education.*]

A writer in the *Christian Register*, in a notice of this work remarks as follows: "That excellent title work the best perhaps of its kind, in the English language."

THE IMPROVED READER.—This is intended as

a book for children. This little book is one of the most ingenious improvements in this branch of education, that has hitherto been recorded in our journal."

[*Annotations on Education.*]

A writer in the *Christian Register*, in a notice of this work remarks as follows: "That excellent title work the best perhaps of its kind, in the English language."

THE IMPROVED READER.—This is intended as

a book for children. This little book is one of the most ingenious improvements in this branch of education, that has hitherto been recorded in our journal."

[*Annotations on Education.*]

A writer in the *Christian Register*, in a notice of this work remarks as follows: "That excellent title work the best perhaps of its kind, in the English language."

THE IMPROVED READER.—This is intended as

a book for children. This little book is one of the most ingenious improvements in this branch of education, that has hitherto been recorded in our journal."

[*Annotations on Education.*]

A writer in the *Christian Register*, in a notice of this work remarks as follows: "That excellent title work the best perhaps of its kind, in the English language."

THE IMPROVED READER.—This is intended as